

# The Launrens Advertiser.

VOL. III

J. C. GARLINGTON,  
Editor and Proprietor.

LAURENS, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1888.

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NO. 52

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, July 13 1888.  
Mr. Carum chairman of the national democratic committee, has been in the city for several days in consultation with Mr. Cleveland, Senator Gorman and others. He positively refused to be interviewed, but from another source I learn that he is very confident of democratic success. He winks in a sort of comical way when told that the republicans expect to carry Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, as much as to say, they may another year but not this one.

Commissioner Coleman certainly has reason to feel proud of his administration of the Agricultural Department, when he receives such compliments of the one paid him by Senator Plumb at the meeting of the Senate committee on Agriculture. The question under consideration was the proposed transfer of the weather bureau to the Agricultural Department. General Greely Chief signal officer was present to oppose the transfer. He accused Mr. Coleman of using influence to bring about the transfer; Senators Paddock and Plumb, both republicans, warmly defended Mr. Coleman from this charge, and Senator Plumb added, "the feeling among the farmers of the west is in favor of having the weather bureau connected with the Agricultural Department, which has grown steadily despite opposition and ridicule, and which is now rendering better service and is of more value to the people than ever before."

The Postmaster General's able letter against the "subsidy amendment" to the Post office appropriation bill was before the Senate this week. It acted on the republican Senators much as a red bandanna might be expected to act on so many young and unruly bulls. They insisted upon the amendment and asked for another conference. Mr. Beck told them that he had no idea that the House would ever agree to the amendment, and he did not believe that it ought to do so.

The House has passed the Agricultural appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments.

Representative Samuel J. Randall had a dangerous attack of hemorrhage this week, but is now somewhat better. His physicians say that absolute rest is necessary for him, so that it is not likely that he will again appear on the floor of the House at the present session.

The Mills tariff bill is making good progress in the House, and hopes are now expressed of getting it to a final vote next week. Its passage is assured.

The Independent colored political Association of Virginia met in this city this week, and heartily approved the call for the conference of independent colored men at Indianapolis on the 25th inst. They elected 15 delegates to the conference, and passed a resolution endorsing the administration of President Cleveland.

The national convention of the National American party will be held in this city Aug. 15, to adopt a platform and nominate candidates for president and vice-president. The Senate has passed a bill to amend the Interstate commerce act, which makes a number of more or less important changes in the law.

"Granny" Blair has succeeded in getting his constitutional prohibition amendment as far as it will ever go. A favorable report has been made upon it by the Senate committee.

The House Committee on Military affairs has made a favorable report on the bill introduced by Mr. Laird, appropriating \$250,000 for aiding state houses for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States. Among the provisions of the bill is one for the payment to state houses of \$100 for each inmate received by them.

It is estimated that the Post Office Department, that the deficiency in the revenues of the postal service for the fiscal year just ended will be about \$4,000,000. Last year it was something over \$5,500,000.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by Chairman Barnum as the campaign committee: W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania; Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland; Mr. W. Ransom, of North Carolina; Calvin L. Bruce, of Ohio; John S. Barbour, of Virginia; Herman Oelrich, of New York; Mills Ross, of New Jersey; Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Erskine M. Phelps, of Illinois. The first meeting of this committee will be held next Tuesday at the headquarters of the National committee in New York city.

## A "ROMANTIC" MARRIAGE.

Stephens, a machinist of Birmingham advertised for a wife, and Eather Kennedy, a pretty German girl, a servant in Judge Hopkins' family, answered the advertisement, and he result was that Mr. Stephens came to see her. It was a case of love at first sight and the arrangements for the marriage were soon made. Last Thursday evening Rev. Dr. R. S. Barrett was called in by Mr. Stephens and Miss Kennedy were united in marriage.

Mr. Stephens and his bride have gone to live at Birmingham, and they are as happy as bride and groom can be.

## How the Anarchists Plot was Revealed.

CHICAGO, July 17.—About ten days ago a prominent Bohemian called on Inspector Bonfield and informed him that a plot was on foot, the object of which was to avenge the death of Spies, Parsons, et al, by blowing up with dynamite the residences of Julius G. Grinnell, who was State attorney when the anarchists were tried; Judge Gary, who was presiding Judge, and also the residence of Inspector Bonfield, who had been the prime mover in the arrests which followed the Haymarket affair, and who furnished most of the evidence which brought four of the principals to the gallows, forced another to a suicide's grave and sent three others to Joliet. The inspector was not slow in acting upon the tip thus given, and by careful shadowing and other skillful detective work succeeded in weaving a web, as he claims, of incontestable facts about at least three men, and arrested them this morning. The name of the ring leader is John Hronek, and he lives at 2932 Farrell street. He is a Bohemian and a cabinet maker by trade. Another man is Frank Chapek, who lives at 185 West 20th street. He is also a Bohemian and is the third man, whose name is Frank Chapek, a tailor, living on Zion place, and who is the informer who told the story of the plot to the Bohemian, who in turn, detailed it to Inspector Bonfield. It seems that since the execution, a movement was started among the followers of revolution and chaos in Chicago, by which the groups which disbanded almost as soon as the market bomb burst, were to be re-organized. It appears to do business at the old stand. It was thought dangerous, in the light of past events, to have these groups composed of an unlimited number because it would increase the possibility of informers making their appearances at the most critical periods, when silence was very golden. It was concluded that each group as reorganized was to have no more than three members with each of the three members well acquainted with the other members who composed the group. When this formed, it was thought that "squalling in the anarchist ranks in the future would become a lost art." The three men arrested to day constitute a group, and in the hands of these was left the occupation of blowing up residences until the act of last November was considered fully wiped out in blood.

Inspector Bonfield was to be removed. He was the third one on the list, and he was doomed to die with the others, but how was not fully decided upon. The plot had made rapid advancement, for on July 14th, Hronek detailed himself to examine the premises of Judge Grinnell's house in Aldene square, with a view to its occupants.

Josiah's Wife.  
"When my Josiah and me first married," said she, "I'de an idea that he hadn't a fault in the world. I wouldn't hear to anything but that he hadn't a fault in the world. I wouldn't hear to anything but that he was perfect, and he thought the same of me."

"He just thought, Josiah did, that he'd drawn one of them impossible prizes in the lottery of matrimony—a woman without a fault."

"Well, by the time he'd gone through two or three housekeeping scrapes, a taking up and putting down carpets, and setting up and tearing down stoves, and all that sort of thing, to say nothing of blue Monday's, wash day, and tooth ache that lasted three days at a time, time we'd gone through all that, Josiah had found out that I wasn't quite an angel, an I'd discovered that he could do and say things the saints would sneer at and say."

"And one day in one of my penitent spells, says, 'I ain't the person you thought I was.' 'Am I, Josiah?' I ain't half as good and sweet as you thought I'd be."

"We was at the dinner table when I said it, and there was a big dish of beautiful honey in the comb on the table."

Josiah says, says, says he, "Mirandy, I like honey as well as any man living likes it, and you like it, too, but if we had to eat it three times a day for even six months, we'd get so desprightly sick of it we'd never want to hear the word 'honey' again. Variety," says he, "is the spice of life, sure enough."

"A most married folks, I take notice, don't eat honey three times a day, and they've variety enough to make life interestin'."

## Her Mechanical Steps.

Detroit Free Press.  
A gentleman from this city, who, by the way, has a fat or two, was walking down town the other day with a witty lady, the intimate guest of his wife, when he began to revile facetiously, the gait and carriage of her sex. "Even you," said he, "walk with a very mechanical step."

"Yes," she replied, "I am going with a crank."

Senator Allison is of the opinion that there can be no adjournment of Congress until after the Senate has passed a bill revising the tariff.

## Committee Meeting.

A committee of the survivors of 3d South Carolina Regiment and James Battalion met in the Court House on Monday the 3d inst, when the following programme was adopted:

A committee of arrangements was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen to wit: Capt J. W. Lafford, T. R. DeShields, Dr. M. C. Cox, Dr. J. R. Fowler, Capt B. W. Lanford, Capt J. D. Byrd, Capt W. A. McClintock, W. P. Patterson, B. A. Martin, A. Y. Thompson, W. H. Drummond, M. H. Ferguson, B. S. Langston, H. P. Milam, W. M. Hunter, J. H. Parsons, Edward Moore, Melmoth Fleming, Henry Mills, J. B. Higgins.

The foregoing committee will have entire control of all the details incident to the occasion and are requested to meet at Lanford on Monday evening the 9th inst, at 2 o'clock p. m., for consultation.

The survivors of the command named have arranged for a reunion to be held at Lanford on the 15th day of August next, at which time and place they have invited several distinguished speakers. A dinner will also be provided, and every soldier of the above commands within the county is requested to contribute a basket well filled with creature comforts. All confederate soldiers in this county irrespective of the branch of service to which they belonged, and from everywhere else who belonged to said command are respectfully invited as guests. The committee in charge earnestly appeals to every survivor in the county to use their influence to make this meeting a grand success and worthy of those whose memory we desire to commemorate.

JOHN W. WATTS, Chairman.

G. W. SHELL, Sec'y.

## PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING AT LANFORD.

The committee all being present the meeting was called to order by Capt J. W. Lafford, and a motion by him that Hon. W. A. McClintock be requested to act as Chairman, and he was unanimously elected, and accepted. He explained the object of the meeting in a very creditable manner indeed. Major M. H. Ferguson was asked to act as Secretary, and R. P. Milam requested to act as Treasurer. The organization being complete the following resolutions were adopted:

1st, Appointed a committee of five, consisting of T. R. DeShields, W. H. Drummond, Melmoth Fleming, B. W. Lanford and Henry Mills to secure meats to be barbecued.

2d, The committee most respectfully ask all parties to bring with them a basket dinner to be used on the occasion as a committee, which will be appointed, may think best for the interest of the occasion.

3d, Resolved that a committee consisting of Capts. J. W. and B. W. Lanford, T. R. DeShields, Esq., Dr. M. C. Cox and J. R. Fowler, Capt J. D. Byrd, Hon. W. A. McClintock, W. P. Patterson, B. A. Martin, A. Y. Thompson, W. H. Drummond, M. H. Ferguson, B. S. Langston, H. P. Milam, W. M. Hunter, J. H. Parsons, Edward Moore, Melmoth Fleming, Henry Mills and J. B. Higgins on finance, also to procure all necessary supplies, to receive all moneys, meats, fruits, vegetables, &c, that may be donated by any one, and solicit the same.

4th, Appointed a committee of three, consisting of Capt J. D. Byrd, Dr. M. C. Cox and W. M. Hunter to procure music for the occasion and to get two good barbecue cooks.

5th, Resolved that the committee have the exclusive right to run a lemonade stand for the benefit of the occasion.

6th, The committee authorize the Chairman to call them together at any time he thinks necessary, between this and the occasion, August 15, 1888.

7th, That this committee meet at Lanford's again on August 14, at 3 o'clock, to perfect other arrangements.

8th, That the editors of the County papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that the Newberry and Spartanburg papers be requested to copy the same.

W. A. MCCLINTOCK, Chairman.

M. H. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

## Child Murder for Insurance.

LONDON, July 16.—The Poor Relief Committee of the House of Lords has been hearing the views of different clergymen and philanthropic persons concerning child murders.

To-day the Rev. Mr. Waugh, testifies that thousands of children were starved or otherwise murdered in England every winter in order to obtain the paltry amount of insurance which was placed upon their lives. He said the system of insuring children's lives was simply offering a premium to murder.

Many wretched systems of crime have been brought to the notice of the astonished lords since they began their investigations.

The British war ships Dolphin and Albacore have sailed for Sicily.

Work on three new tunnels has been begun at Besenot.

## OUR ROAD LAW.

A CORRESPONDENT MAKES SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

The Plan is to Work More and With Judgment—Some Interesting Figures—The Law Should be Enforced and Twelve Days or Its Equivalent Given.

Mr. Editor:  
Allow me space in your valuable paper and I will endeavor to promulgate a feasible plan by which our public roads may be put into a high state of improvement of a lasting character and in the meantime macadamized throughout the county or state, without additional expense.

I have endeavored to obtain official figures upon which to base certain calculations but could not get them, a fact discovering to me a very great deficiency of system in the manner of controlling and a lack of convenience for acquiring a knowledge of the available road force for each township or county.

This one item road force to my mind is one of the greatest boons a tax-paying people possess though like a great many other boons, the resources are "innocuous and deservate."

This one item road force, donated by law, instituted in our statutes by our honored and worthy statesmen of the past, is of which I will have to say.

With dishonor to none, possessing reverence for existing laws, accepting every effort as having emanated from a faithful and worthy people, I am impelled with motive of duty and progress to disapprove of the present system of public road working. I believe that we as a people, unintentionally and unaware are squandering and spending for naught the greatest real revenue ever imposed upon a people.

I have referred to the public road service, alias labor, alias revenue. Have we available public roads? Have we creditable roads? Have we a surplus in our County Treasury to the credit of each township for the account of public roads? Such should be the case, naturally growing out of a proper regard for public and systematic observance of so great a law. We surely do not appreciate good solid roads, judging from the available resources and the present condition of the roads. First class roads are to a great degree essential to the convenience and prosperity of a community.

Why we do not have well worked, solid and creditable roads is, because we have squandered the labor, time and money given by law for this purpose. Remember this: squandered it simply by not utilizing this most magnificent and just road law. This requires and demands from a taxable citizen, not otherwise engaged, between the ages of 16 and 60 years certain labor on the public roads annually or its equivalent. Just think of a revenue which you have never thought of and one far greater than the pot tax—wonderful when you recognize it as dollars and cents. This is a just law and it broadly appreciates and recognizes the necessity of good roads and has amply provided for the same.

Has this law even been moderately regarded and appreciated? I am of the opinion that we value time, money and since this road law, specifically states, and demands it, it is necessary, twelve days service on the public roads annually, from every one, liable to duty. I base my calculations upon this twelve days and count time for what it is worth. Observing the general condition of the roads, hearing the demand by the people for a more profitable system of expenditure of time, with justice in behalf of law (which is upon our statutes) and having due regard for the value of time to individuals and their inability to comply with every demand in many cases, yet it becomes us to deal justly with the law.

Under the circumstances the law demands twelve days service, under the same law we owe it, and it is possible to pay it. I claim, under the existing law we have a sufficient valuable revenue, by systematic usage, to put all public roads in an enviable condition. It cannot be accomplished at once. Much can be done the first year, a great deal more the second and ere many cycles shall have past, we will have completed a life-work.

I will proceed with the regular management or system of road duty, allowing this present management to work and operate only the force preferring to labor on the roads. I propose making it optional to the road force to work the term of twelve days or pay in cash for their time at the rate of 40 cts per day or \$1.20 for 12 days. Also I make an option of hauling rock to places designated on the roads at so much per load, say 30 cts, \$1.80 being the money value of 12 days labor, will count as 20 loads of rock. Remember, the one who do not take advantage of the options are to work under the present system with their supervisors and captains, the County Commissioners being the chief officers. A minute record of the road force in each township shall be kept by the proper officer and revised every year.

All proceeds in cash from options to be received by the proper officer and deposited in the County Treasury to the credit of each township for the account of public roads. All

options paid in rock shall be received at the places designated and when an amount equal to twelve days labor at 40 cts per day shall have been received, the officer in charge shall receipt for the same.

The road force remaining are for worked twelve days on the roads at places designated by the supervisors or captains. The cash in the Treasury will be expended in the most judicious way for the better equipage and promotion of the public road system. I propose having a regular hired force for each township, in the same manner as rail roads, said force to have a township master or engineer to superintend the work of his township or section. The engineer to be selected by the County Commissioners and to remain in charge until his acts justify a removal. The engineer to select his own force which shall at no time exceed 10 men who are to be subject to him. I would purchase at present a number of pair of mules and their regalia, also a wagon suitable for the business and such implements as are necessary to do the work. The expense of stock and repairs to be paid from the Treasury upon proper vouchers.

The headquarters for each section or township to be centrally located.

To demonstrate my plan I will introduce figures representing a township from which to make calculations. We will suppose there is a road force in Laurens township numbering 1200 (about 1 more than poles) say half of this number accept the cash option, I accept the rock option and I prefer to work 12 days. From the foregoing we have the following financial showing and available force:

600 men, 12 days each 40 cts	\$180
2880,00	
150 " " " or 20 loads rock	3000
450 " " " each to work under the old system.	
We deposit with county treasury	2880,00
Against which amount we check for the following items:	
1 pair mules	\$ 300,00
1 " " " harness	25,00
1 Wagon	85,00
Impplements	50,00
Board for mules 1 year	200,00
Repairs for " "	25,00
Salary for Engineer	600,00
" " 10 men	150,00
	\$ 2815,00
	25,00

This exhibit is for the first, showing a balance of \$35,00 a ter, having paid all expense. The second year may have a reduction of \$300 for mules, and each successive year the work becomes easier and the surplus grows larger. If the work progresses well, the price per day may be reduced to a minimum, to enable others or all to pay cash rather than work the required 12 days and if deemed wise by the board of commissioners in the course of time suspend any collection only as is necessary to perpetuate the work. This is a work which I have thought of often and I would be glad to have the opinion of others upon my plan.

I thank you for the great space you have tendered me for this communication and trust good may be the fruit.

L. A. M.

## Notes of Progress in the South.

S. Farrell is contemplating the establishment of glass works at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chattanooga, N. C. men propose to build in that city a 100 roller mill.

A hotel with forty or fifty rooms with all modern improvements is soon to be built at Anderson, S. C. F. T. White can give information.

The Mancheson Railway and Improvement Company of Manchester, Va., has received a franchise to operate an electric road in the city.

The Gatling Ordnance Company, Richmond, Va., has been reorganized. Capital \$1,000,000. R. G. Gatling and others incorporators.

The Newnan Cotton Mill Company has been incorporated at Newnan, Ga. Capital \$100,000. R. I. Cole, Sr., and others incorporators.

There has been about \$50,000 subscribed to the Fingersville Mill, Spattanburg, S. C., and the stockholders will meet early in July to organize and get ready for work.

At Hendersonville, N. C., the Henderson Electric Light & Gas Company has been organized and proposes to build a plant at once. The officers of the company are: President, W. H. S. Burgwyn; vice president, J. R. Young; secretary and treasurer, J. P. Taylor.

E. F. Ried and others have organized at Morganton, N. C., as the Morganton Cotton Mill Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The capacity of the mill will be 2,000 spindles, and work is to be commenced at once.

Timber lands along the Lynchburg and Durham railroad, in Campbell and Halifax counties, Va., are in demand and are being bought up by lumber dealers and saw mill men.

At Decatur, Ala., plans are finished for the Casa Grande hotel, L. B. Wheeler, Atlanta, Ga., architect. It will be erected by the Decatur Land Improvement and Furniture Company, at a cost of \$500,000.

Walter T. Forbes and George B. Forbes, Atlanta, Ga., will establish a factory at Memphis, Tenn., for the manufacture of fibre from cotton stalks and cotton seed hulls.

A \$50,000 stock company to manufacture wheelbarrows and barrel hoops is being formed at Memphis, Tenn. Williams & Farnworth are prominent in the scheme.

The Granite Falls, N. C., Manufacturing Company, will increase its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and is adding 1000 spindles, 10 cards and new hoppers and stubbers.

The town of Sumter, S. C., is contemplating lighting the town by electricity. H. D. Gardner, civil engineer there, says that twenty-five lights, of 200 candle power, will be required.

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L. A. M.

## TOO QUICK WITH HIS GUN.

A White Man at Peaks Station on the G. & C. R. R. Shoots Down a Negro.

COLUMBIA, July 17.—Information of a somewhat remarkable occurrence was received here this afternoon from Peaks Station, a point just beyond Alston on the Greenville road. It seems that at 3 o'clock this afternoon three white men among whom was W. B. Garborough, were walking together near Peaks's, when a negro named Sam Daniels passed by. An ex-penitentiary guard named McMeiken pointed out the negro to Garborough as an escaped convict. Garborough was armed with a gun loaded with buckshot. He called to the negro to surrender, but instead of doing so the man took to his heels, whereupon Garborough brought him to the ground with a load of shot in his back. The wounded man was conveyed to the lockup at Peaks's, where he will wait the result of his wounds and a reply from the penitentiary. It is believed that he is mortally wounded, and that he has never seen the inside of the penitentiary. He stoutly denies ever having been a convict.

## PRISONERS TRY TO ESCAPE.

From the Spartanburg Jail—They Attack the Sheriff Who Wounds One Fatally.

Last Monday night Deputy Sheriff Harris, of Spartanburg, went into the jail to put one of the prisoners, Harry Thompson, in his cell. The sheriff had previously heard that three of the prisoners were plotting to escape, so that he was on his guard, and when he had unlocked the cell door, ordered Thompson to unfasten the hasp and enter the cell. Instead of so doing, the prisoner jerked the staple out and at the same time picked up a broom and struck him on the head. Archie Wadsworth, and other prisoner, then ran out, grabbed the sheriff by the waist, pinning his arms, and began to strike him with a beer bottle. Harris succeeded in getting his pistol out and fired Wadsworth loosened his hold and he fired again, striking Wadsworth in the side. Both prisoners then ran back into the cell. Wadsworth is not expected to live.

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## BY MAIL AND WIRE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED FOR THE ADVERTISER.

The Russian fleet is assembling at Cronstadt to meet the Emperor of Germany.

Mr. Oscar S. Strauss, the United States minister to Turkey, arrived in London Tuesday.

Richard Kearney was hanged at Freehold N. J., for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Purcell.

All of the stock of the Aiken Bank has been taken. There are 500 shares at \$10 each.

E. J. Jones was elected intendant of Batesburg, S. C., by a majority of one on Monday last.

Horse thieves are plying their trade in Greenville County. They are being pursued by a posse.

Four hundred persons were killed and 1,000 injured by a recent volcanic eruption at Makmatos, Japan.

A state of revolution exists in Venezuela, and Dr. Juan P. R. Paul has assumed the office of president.

The inquest in the case of Mandeville is clearly showing that he was murdered by the prison authorities.

There is a rumor that Judge Thuman will attend the North Georgia and Alabama Exposition at Columbus, Ga., in October.

The order for the dispatch of reinforcements to the Cape has been countermanded, owing to an improvement.

The Directors of the Spartanburg Manufacturing Company have purchased a site for the cotton mill. It lies on the tanyard branch including the Bomar and Cleveland lots.

The number of immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden in May of this year, was 73,770. The number for the first five months this year is 187,129, against 166,990 in the same time last year.

Caterpillars have so overrun the county of Kent that the fruit farmers, whose products are all eaten up, are collecting them and selling them at \$20 a sack as food for pheasants.

An amendment will be voted for at the coming election in November, abolishing the School Commissioners office as an elective one, and giving the Governor the right to appoint.

There is a man in New York who eats glass, carpet tacks, and live frogs, and he says that his abnormal desire to turn his stomach into a junk shop was brought about wholly by the excessive use of cigarettes.

An English writer has discovered that the devil is eleven thousand years old. But the old boy seems